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## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

**CITY.**—Stocks made recovery. The Olympic suffered a derangement of her steering gear on her way past the Battery, and was further delayed in getting out to sea by touching bottom. The Public Service Commission ruled that the estate of the late John J. G. Sullivan, who died in 1907, was entitled to electric lighting cheaper than any other buyer of such commodity. Woodrow Wilson said he would emphasize the tariff in his "keynote" speech to the new party. Raymond Dixon said the new party intended to dress parade, but a battle royal, and that complete state tickets would be nominated wherever the Republican organizations remain loyal to the party. The Philadelphia was delayed by a strike among her crew, but sailed at noon with a substitute force. After a day devoted to discussing the duties of a judicial officer, it was reported that the new party would not want only those who understood the needs of the plain people. Raymond Hitchcock attacked a man whom he called "Charles" about the body of a life was sailing. The body of Congressman Malby was removed to Ogdensburg, where delegations from the Senate and House were invited to attend the funeral.

**DOMESTIC.**—President Taft will not insist on his private secretary, Mr. Hilles, for chairman of the national committee and manager of his campaign if he finds members of the committee prefer another man, it was learned at Chicago. Discovery of two false identifications reduced the number of persons killed in the Lackawanna Railroad wreck near Corning, N. Y., to two. The body of a man was found in the Ligonier Valley Railroad wreck near Latrobe, Penn., remained at twenty-one. The Senate entered on the last stage of the Lorimer controversy. Senators McCumber and Dillingham, defenders of the Illinois member, in session at Chicago, received reports that rural schools in the country were in such an unsatisfactory condition that the nation was menaced. Another and final effort was made to induce the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention at St. Louis, to endorse woman suffrage, but it was quickly suppressed by the president, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, of St. Louis. California Progressives, after a conference at Sacramento, announced that they would try to swing the state's electoral vote to Roosevelt.

**FOREIGN.**—The German Emperor bade adieu to the czar at Port Arthur and sailed on his yacht the Hohenzollern, for Swinemunde, a semi-official statement issued in Berlin said that the interview between the two monarchs did not signify any change in the grouping of the European powers. The final heat of the St. James was witnessed by King George and Queen Mary. La Savole was prevented from sailing from Havre on account of the seamen's strike. The Mexican rebel chief, had ordered the bulk of his forces to the coast towns of Sonora for the purpose of obtaining ammunition. The Portuguese determined the Lisbon government to send a warship to Oporto. The Norwegian Storthing voted naval estimates of \$5,000,000.

**THE WEATHER.**—Indications for today: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 68.

## SIZING UP THE THIRD TERM PARTY.

Senator Cummins's refusal to quit the Republican party for a third party is based on practical reasons which must appeal to most dissatisfied Republicans in the states in which the third term party was expected to receive its chief support. In effect the Iowa Senator's argument is: "Why go to the labor and 'expense of creating a new national organization which at most will last 'through a single national campaign?' The insurgent Republicans in the states which sent Roosevelt delegates to the Chicago convention have everything to lose and nothing to gain by surrendering the control of their local Republican organizations, which they have now secured. For the sake of revenging themselves in a single election for what they vaguely condemn as a misuse of the authority vested in a defunct national committee they would throw away the power which they have acquired through persistent effort and which they might be able to employ in remodeling party machinery according to their own views.

Senator Cummins is entirely right in not wishing to wreck the Republican party (certainly the most efficient agency of government at the service of the country for the last half century) merely for the sake of showing resentment over the procedure of a national convention. If there were to be an election this fall and no other election to follow within ten or twenty years, a third party movement might attract the Western insurgents. But state and local officers and members of Congress are to be chosen in 1914 and regularly at two-year intervals thereafter, and another President is to be named in 1916. Why, then, not hold fast to what has been secured and plan for a future control of the Republican party, instead of forsaking it and organizing a far weaker party to do a temporary work of destruction and revenge?

Although the third term party movement may continue and a national or party organization may be created, there can be no further misunderstanding of the latter's scope and purpose. The new party will be simply a grudge-server in the states in which the Republican machinery is in the hands of outspoken supporters of the regular Republican nominees, and its only mission will be to divert, if possible, enough Republican votes to insure Democratic victory. General appreciation of that fact by the Western insurgents has made it extremely difficult to arouse

Western interest in a third term party convention, and if such a convention is held it promises to be sadly deficient in representation from the states which gave Colonel Roosevelt the greatest part of his support at Chicago. In its makeup it will be about as feebly representative of Republicanism as was the national conference which pledged the unwavering support of the "Progressive" element in the Republican party to Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, less than a year ago.

## WHICH FRAUD?

It will be interesting to see how Governor Wilson in his campaign will treat the tariff principles of his party platform. It would be more interesting, though painful, to see, if he became President, what would happen from an attempt to carry them out.

The platform starts out with a declaration of faith like that of the gentlemen who met in Montgomery in 1861 to draft a Confederate constitution, forbidding duties except for revenue. Not having any such direction in the American Constitution, however, the Democrats perform read it in. The platform says:

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government under the Constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue.

If it is unconstitutional to levy duties for protective purposes, in the opinion of any administration or party, that administration or party will of course rigidly refrain from giving its tariff policy any taint of protection. So if the Democrats win it is obvious that the tariff will be readjusted on a strict revenue basis, duties being levied on articles which will produce the greatest return, regardless of their production or non-production here and of the effect of their exclusion or admission on domestic industry. Any other course would be unconstitutional in their opinion, and they wouldn't violate the Constitution. But hold. A little later in the platform we read that "our system of tariff taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country." We see promises of legislation which will not injure legitimate industry, of reduced duties on the necessities of life, and an offer to defer for "ultimate attainment" the system of revenue duties held to be prescribed by the Constitution.

Now, if protective duties are unconstitutional how can they be maintained, even for a time? Does Dr. Wilson think that obedience to the Constitution can be deferred at convenience, so long as convenience is served with the thought of "ultimate attainment" of obedience? The programme mapped out by the platform, like the measures passed by the present Democratic House of Representatives, is clearly and flagrantly unconstitutional if duties for any but a revenue purpose are unconstitutional. Do the Democrats if they come into power mean really to destroy all protective duties? If so, why don't they honestly say so and let the industries of the country know what to expect? Or do they intend to give such measure of protection as political expediency seems to them to require? If so, why do they make a declaration of vital constitutional principle which they know is a humbug and which they do not mean to observe? Which fraud are they endeavoring to practise?

## MORE MORTGAGED FARMS.

The Census Bureau's tables showing an increase in the percentage of farms mortgaged in the United States in the last twenty years open an interesting field for study. The reports sent out give no official analysis of the causes for this comparative decrease in the number of unencumbered farms, and the first impulse in face of the figures will probably be to read in them a decrease in thrift, if not in prosperity. As farm prices are higher and rural prosperity is undoubtedly more greater than in the late '90's, the mortgages cannot be taken as an index of increasing want. The suggestion has been made in some quarters that the mortgages stand for extravagance and that their increase has been coincident with the introduction of automobiles and the growth of luxurious habits. A little analysis of the record, however, suggests that another explanation may account for the increased borrowing, and one which suggests progress rather than retrogression.

While in the whole country 28.2 per cent of the farms were mortgaged in 1890, and 33.6 per cent in 1910, in the West North Central States the mortgages decreased from 48 to 46.1 per cent in the same period. Yet there, as much as anywhere, the automobile has been adopted by farmers. Perhaps the fact that in that section the mortgages decreased to 44.3 per cent in 1900, and then increased again, may seem to support the automobile theory. But a look at the figures for other sections shows the operation of some much greater force. In the South Atlantic States the mortgages have increased from 7.4 to 18.8 per cent, in the East South Central from 4.5 to 22.7 and in the West South Central from 4.8 to 30.5. Now, this movement in the Southern States has been accompanied by the breaking up of old plantations and the enormous increase in the number of negro land owners tilling small farms. The percentage of increase in mortgages is greatest in that region. In New England the increase from 28.5 to 34.9 took place in large part between 1890 and 1900, a period when immigrants were rapidly acquiring holdings from the old New England stock. New York's percentage of mortgaged farms went from 44.2 in 1890 to 46.3 in 1900 and then declined to 43.7 in 1910. On the Pacific Coast and in the mountain states the percentage was about stationary between 1890 and 1900, but has since rapidly risen. In the same time the great irrigation projects have been under way there and irrigated lands command high prices and are usually sold on an instalment basis.

The percentage of mortgaged farms increases, so does the actual number of free farms. They were 2,255,789 in 1890, 2,511,101 in 1900 and 2,621,073 in 1910, while the mortgaged farms were 886,945 in 1890, 1,127,302 in 1900 and 1,287,949 in 1910. If, as these figures seem to indicate, the increase of mortgaged farms is in a considerable measure due not to old land owners falling behind and having to live by borrowing, but to the acquisition of land by new men full of hope and energy, who are gradually transmuting their earnings into land, the increase in mortgages is not alarming, but promising. A purchase money mortgage on a productive farm is not an evidence of the owner's decay, but of his ambition. The poor negro who buys a piece of land and goes to work to pay for it is worth more to the community than the hired

laborer who has no borrowings to figure in the record of "alarming mortgage increase."

## REFORMING THE PRIMARIES.

Even Colonel Roosevelt's followers are alive to the monstrous evils of the present wide open, continual performance system of selecting a candidate for President by direct primaries. Senator Works, of California, a Progressive, has introduced a resolution of inquiry, and Representative Norris, of Nebraska, another Rooseveltian, proposes a bill regulating such primaries and requiring that they be held everywhere throughout the country on a single day. If the nation is to adopt the new system this reform should certainly be adopted. The present plan of stringing out the elections month after month protracts the campaign and adds to its cost and to its virulence. It is as intolerable as would be a national election extending over months, each state voting on a different day. If that were our system the suspense, the excitement, the disturbance of business, the violence of partisanship at its utmost as the successive votes of the states emphasized the tendencies of the election would be intolerable. If the country is going permanently to have two elections instead of one there must be two election days and no more. The public does not want to have every day election day.

If there is to be a general adoption of the direct system uniformity is requisite, and fortunately this is a matter in which it is within the power of Congress to compel uniformity. Mr. Norris's bill might profitably go much further in the direction of uniformity than the dispatches represent it as going. It might well require that only enrolled members of the parties should be permitted to vote at primaries and it ought to limit the expenditure. A really little will be done to eliminate the evils of the participation of members of opposing parties in the primaries and of the scandalously excessive use of money if the matter is left to the states.

## THE THEATRE ORCHESTRA.

The announcement that many of the playhouses in this city will dispense with orchestras next season will be welcome news to a large class of theatregoers. An orchestra to play during intermissions is a useless expense, which in these days of high prices could well be eliminated. Moreover, apart from the question of cost, an orchestra to provide entertainment while the curtain is down does not fit in with conditions in the modern New York theatre. The intermissions in most New York playhouses are a burden and the playgoer will be benefited by any change which tends to shorten them.

Our theatres are not so constructed and equipped as to make pauses between the acts agreeable. In European cities spectators are accustomed to leaving their hats and wraps in the lobbies. Conveniences for checking such impediments abound, and there are also refreshment rooms attached to the theatre. There is also more space between the rows of chairs for ingress and egress, and a seat holder can go in and out without annoying his neighbors.

Here the license laws make the serving of refreshments impracticable and the lack of room for facilities leaves men and women burdened with the care of hats and wraps and discourages any free movement between acts into the lobbies. The seats are so crowded together that pushing into the aisle usually involves discomfort to others, if not actual rudeness. Under the circumstances the most sensible thing to do is to remain seated throughout an intermission, and it is therefore important that the intermissions should be brief.

Most of the successful plays of the day are those which require little change in stage settings. The old cumbersome methods of shifting scenery have been improved on, and every advance made in the direction of simplicity and celerity means a gain in comfort to the audience. Where there is no orchestra to while away the intervals with dubious entertainment the waits will necessarily be shorter. The ideal play in New York nowadays is that which is run off so expeditiously as to give no one an excuse for wanting to go out between the acts.

## CLEANING UP THE COAST.

The call for Colonel Gorgas to go down to Ecuador and help it is a Macedonian cry to which we greatly hope this country will be able to respond favorably and promptly. Guayaquil has long been one of the worst plague spots on the South American continent; probably the worst of all on the West Coast for yellow and malarial fevers and bubonic plague. Panama has had to guard against infection from it more than from perhaps all other places. With the opening of the isthmian canal intercourse with Guayaquil, as with the West Coast in general, will be greatly increased, and it is therefore of importance for our own protection that sanitation shall prevail there.

The call for American help in cleaning Guayaquil is a recognition of this and of the near approach of the date of the opening of the canal. Indeed, there is now twenty times for the work of effective sanitation before the opening, even if the task should be undertaken at once. Much may be done in a single year by a man of Colonel Gorgas's knowledge and energy; but the work must be maintained at full efficiency for several years before there can be felt the entire assurance of freedom from pestilence which the isthmus now enjoys. That Colonel Gorgas can do it nobody doubts. But in justice to both the worker and the work adequate time for thoroughness should be granted. It is not an uncommon practice for one nation to lend an army officer to another to train its troops in the destruction of life. It would be a far handsomer thing to lend one to teach the people how to save human lives.

The call is a well deserved tribute to the effectiveness of Colonel Gorgas's work in Cuba and on the isthmus. We have frequently referred to the latter, but we are not afraid of doing so too often, particularly since efforts are being made in this country to emulate it. The simple fact that there has not been an endemic case of yellow fever at Panama since November, 1905, or of cholera since six months later speaks volumes. As for malaria, six years ago there were yearly 1,200 cases of it requiring medical attention to every 1,000 inhabitants; many having several attacks a year. Last year there were only 81 cases to the 1,000. That fact deserves attention from those who still doubt the possibility of getting rid of mosquitoes in this part of the world. The secret of it all is, of course, thoroughness. "Has any inspector been here this morning?"

a visitor to Panama heard Colonel Gorgas ask as he entered one of the barracks on his daily rounds. "Yes, sir," replied the janitor, "and he caught two mosquitoes!"

It will be a good thing to have such work as that done along the West Coast, parts of which need it sorely, and with all of which we are about to come in so much more direct relations. The United States has been called upon now and then to be an international policeman in this hemisphere; a most repugnant task. It has given neighborly aid in rehabilitating finances; a task which is indirectly to its own profit. If it shall become something of an international sanitarian it will command the gratitude of humanity the world around.

A good many former patriots and enthusiasts don't want to belong to a third party which is going to be third.

Now is the time for Colonel George Harvey to announce a brand new edition of "A History of the American People," so expurgated and amended as to bring the ideas of Dr. Wilson, the historian, into harmony with the ideas of Governor Wilson, the Presidential candidate.

The Camorra trial at Viterbo, Italy, has run nearly two years and has now reached the stage of summing up. It is apparent that we have nothing on the Italians in leaden-footed administration of criminal justice.

The Senate acts patriotically and logically in insisting upon the maintenance of a rational rate of naval construction. To be efficient the navy must be kept at a certain standard. If it falls below that its value is impaired.

The announcement which is now made concerning the British official report upon alleged cruelties in the Upper Amazon rubber forests seems to confirm the fears which we expressed some time ago in connection with our explanation of the situation of affairs in that remote region. It is probably a repetition of the old story, of the lust for gold and the ruthless cruelty of the master race to helpless subordinates when far away from the sight of the civilized world. In the valley of the Congo and at the head waters of the Amazon passions are pretty much alike.

J. Keir Hardie's reminder that a distant relative of his was hanged and his body drawn, quartered and dismembered as recently as 1829 sounds somewhat shocking. Yet that severe punishment for treason was still at least nominally on the British statute books as recently as within our own times.

If a German subject is sent to jail for four months for turning a bust of the Emperor with the face to the wall, what would happen to him if he should hit the effigy with a hammer and smash it to pieces?

The Supreme Court of Indiana has just disapproved Governor Marshall's eccentric scheme of revising the Indiana constitution with the assistance of the Legislature, the voters being excluded from any say in the matter. The Governor had staked the fame of his administration on "revision from the top," and the Supreme Court's failure to appreciate the merits of that process leaves his four years of leadership utterly barren. Under his regime Indiana has stood still politically while all its neighbors have been making substantial progress.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An agent for a large apartment house, the owner of which has fixed ideas as to rules for the government of his property, says that he has to "turn down" possible tenants almost daily because of the "too children, too pets, too animals and too birds" which has been promulgated by the landlord. "Two blocks from here," he said, "we have another and almost as difficult a proposition. There the owner is endeavoring to keep out musical instruments. When, on a warm night, I hear from every room in the 'no dogs' apartment house piano playing, both by hand and by foot power, and talking machines doing all kinds of stunts, I sympathize with the landlord who would stomp the nuisance, but I'm glad I'm not his agent."

Young Wife.—But that's very expensive, especially as it's in the season and it's hot. Greengrocer.—Well, madam, it is and it isn't, as you might say. With the weather, gardeners have to use the vegetables that are used to be out of season are in, and that is in it, owing to the demand for the others.—Punch.

## FOLLOW CAREFULLY.

If you are making up your mind for whom and what to vote. Be very careful, or you'll find You'll later lose your goat. For though a loser there must be And backers he must own. He is the very man, you see, For you to leave alone. It's bad enough to lose one's heart, But here is something worse; To think you're on the mark, cart And find you're on the horse.

J. G. C.

During his first curacy a clergyman found the ladies of the parish entirely too helpful. Such a storm of petty squabbles arose from their over-eagerness to help him in his duties that the place, not long afterward he met his successor. "How are you getting on with the ladies?" asked the ex-curate. "Oh, very well," was the answer. "There's safety in numbers."

"I found it in Exodus," was the quick reply.—Youth's Companion. In addition to its official "yaller dog" mascot, the old Mulberry street police station has acquired another dog known as Peg Post. He is also of an ochre tint, and his mysterious behavior has baffled the wisest sleuths in the station. When the men begin their tours on the stationary or "peg" posts at 10 o'clock at night, the dog comes trotting from somewhere and takes up his station with which ever policeman on duty in the precinct meets his fancy for that particular night. Frequently he changes from one post to another and remains on watch until the stationary posts give way to regular patrol at six in the morning. Then he trots away and is not seen until the next night. Offers of tidbits from the men's lunches have been repeatedly refused by Peg Post and his agility has thus far prevented any one from learning the number of the dog license he wears on his collar.

"See here, my friend, you must walk more carefully. Why, doctor, I can't afford to walk. I own a \$5,000 auto."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Keep a thing seven years and you'll find a use for it. Every one remembers the old-fashioned "cray quilt," like Joe's coat of many colors, its irregular blocks fitted together in an ingenious and kaleidoscopic manner and sewn with every different stitch known to womankind. They have disappeared in late years, but safely tucked away in trunks and closets have only awaited a resurrection day. It has remained for the 1912 mice to recall them to activity, and now stretched across her parol frame they make her the cynosure of all eyes as she takes her daily stroll. Yes, but the latest fad, and displayed in the windows of a prominent Brooklyn department store.

more novelty in this year of weird and startling effects.

Whittaker Wrong.—Won't you lend me a five, then? Well, I must say you're thundering fond of my money. Cautious Friend.—Yes, and me. Whittaker Wrong.—How do you mean? Cautious Friend.—Why, I'm fond of money and you're fond of other people's.—Tit Bits.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## AN UNOFFENDED READER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have been taking The Tribune regularly since the first day of January, 1888, and have been a constant contributor, and on several occasions during those years have a letter of mine failed to appear in its columns. I did not like the Rev. Clinton Durant Drum, of Fishkill, take offense at this omission, believing that the editor of a paper is surely the best judge of what should be printed. Besides, it's a matter of courtesy on the part of editors to accept and publish letters anyhow. I think that the press of New York City is very generous with space to letters written. Particularly is this the case with The Tribune, which often prints long letters. It is a clean, conservative paper and most accurate and reliable in its account of daily events. Its foreign news is a feature, and the London letters of "I. N. F." are always delightful and instructive. I am wondering which of the New York morning papers the Rev. C. D. Drum is now taking. He cannot feel highly elated on reading some of their remarks on his idol at Oxford. If the reverend gentleman will send to No. 115 West Maryland street, Indianapolis, for a copy of "Clean Politics" of date May 2, 1912, he may find something that will very much interest him. That special number is called "The Roosevelt issue."

But I tremble when I think what may happen to these three editors, Messrs. Clark, Lakin and Phillips, after he has read it. MRS. J. B. CAMPBELL. Brooklyn, July 6, 1912.

## A STANCH REPUBLICAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Beginning with the second election of Lincoln, I have voted for every Republican President since. I saw three years of service in the army and am now one of the comparatively few left who lost the use of an arm in the service. So perhaps I may be permitted to give my opinion as an American citizen on the political situation of to-day as I see it.

As I compare the work of two men for the last three months, President W. H. Taft and Colonel T. Roosevelt, the first named is a safe, sane, careful man attending to his duties and to the opinion of the other only a short time ago as follows: "To a flaming hatred of injustice, to a scorn of all that is low or mean, to a hearty sympathy with the oppressed, he unites entire disinterestedness, courage both moral and physical of the highest type," and a whole lot more praise of the same sort which Mr. Taft deserves.

Now, what does Mr. T. Roosevelt do but turn about and say that the power to read the nomination for a third term from Mr. Taft. In his intense egotism he threatens to form a new party or throw everything over to the Democratic party. It seems to me that in his eagerness to be boss he has become insane. Is the great T. R. to throw his hat in the ring and say to the people, Pick it up and place it on your head as a crown? I don't think so. It is time now for the Republican party to beat itself. There is no question that Mr. Taft has been a good President. He deserves a second term, and will get it if the good old Republican party wakes up and goes to work.

F. O. HILLS

Torrington, Conn., July 1, 1912.

## "A COURAGEOUS SON OF AMERICA."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Those who say unkind things about Roosevelt hurt themselves more than they do the former President. To link his name with that of Judas, as is done in a letter to-day's Tribune, is to show one's inability in the comparison of characters. What did Judas ever do for America? The students of the various political characters have learned to understand Theodore Roosevelt as one who practically and ably loves his country and knows no greater pleasure than being at its command in faithful service.

That "affected," painfully reproachful tone he takes upon his former favorite has no bearing on the case and is not true to life. Every one knows that if Roosevelt had retired to some quiet, lazy corner the cartoonist would also in that case have made Uncle Sam look full of anguish as to what the matter could be, and the question would then have been: Is Teddy going to die? If President Taft had refused to be nominated the people would wisely have been glad to have had again the former experienced Executive. They who have watched the Roosevelt career all along consider him neither a Judas nor a precipitator of needless wars, but rather a courageous, fair-minded, progressive and illustrious son of America. M. LODGE. Brooklyn, N. Y., July 2, 1912.

## EFFECT OF WILSON'S CANDIDACY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It is somewhat amusing to note the attitude of the press toward the nomination of Wilson for the White House convention. There is good arising from it: Wall Street is compelled to "pad" its midsummer "wash sales" much more than usual to maintain an appearance of business before the public, while its magnates are absent on their yacht cruises along the Atlantic Coast—"to be within call," you know! Constant agitation is rapidly depleting the Street; this is the price they pay for the nomination. The eventuality will be the demolition of that gambling enterprise. The Street has been the "graveyard" of countless cashiers of small country banks, as the large banks are rapidly wiping out the smaller ones and substituting "branches." This is frequently done by using the name of the former bank, which has been superseded.

The public temper is sorely tried. The over-optimism of Wilson will doubtless result in the final extinction of the great commercial ulcer on the American body politic—Wall Street. The candidacy of Wilson thus far appears to proceed in much the same manner as that of Parker in 1904, with a much more crushing defeat as its goal. ALBERT SAMUEL VOGAN. New York, July 5, 1912.

## "IF THE PEOPLE ELECT WILSON."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: If the American people elect Woodrow Wilson President they will do it with their eyes full open. He has written enough and spoken enough to show them where he stands on most public questions, and if the majority fall in with him he will become the President on March 4, 1913. But what of the future? Like Grover Cleveland, when elected, he will be a man of vision, a transcendental idealist. His view of life is in the air, not on the earth. Like Mr. Cleveland, he is now "playing politics," and politics is a hard game for a dreamer and book worker.

The country is prosperous under the wise, sane and safe administration of President Taft. Are we going to make a change to gratify a lot of peevish, selfish, hypocritical "rabble rousers" in the Republican party? As a better bet, the principles of Lincoln, of Grant, of Hayes, of Garfield, of Arthur, of Harrison, of McKinley, of Taft, let us hope and pray that the change may not come to pass and that the people will see the danger before it is once again too late. AN OLD OHIO REPUBLICAN. South Orange, N. J., July 4, 1912.

## People and Social Incidents.

## THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, July 6.—The Turkish Ambassador left here to-day to join his son and daughter-in-law at their cottage at Manchester, Mass., and will probably not return until autumn. The Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Chinda will start next week for Seattle. On July 16 the viscountess will sail for a visit to Japan. The Brazilian Ambassador will remain in the capital until August 1, and will be the only diplomat of his rank in the city. Mr. Pimentel, Brazilian second secretary, will start the middle of the month for Murray Bay, Canada. The Peruvian Minister and Mme. De Izet, who have been detained in Washington on account of the elections in Peru, will start in a short time for an extended Western trip to Yellowstone Park, San Francisco, Alaska and Canada. Signor Vincenzo, of the Italian Embassy, has gone to Narragansett Pier for the summer. L. L. Cattanoglu, Greek chargé d'affaires, has closed the legation and will go to Bar Harbor, where he will establish headquarters for the summer. Captain Heathcote S. Grant, British naval attaché, who accompanied Mr. Grant to New York, whence he sailed to spend the summer in England, is preparing to start upon a lengthy Western trip.

## IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, July 6.—Brigadier General and Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Sally Garlington, to Lieutenant Harry Dwight Chamberlin, 7th United States Cavalry, Wednesday, July 24, at 6 o'clock in St. John's Church. Miss Garlington is a typical army girl, and met Lieutenant Chamberlin while visiting her uncle and aunt, Major General and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, in the Philippines. She is considered one of the best horsewomen in the army and is an accomplished athlete. Mr. and Mrs. George Howard and Miss Margaret Perin, the daughter of the latter, have closed their house in 16th street, which was last seen by the Rev. Dr. G. H. H. De Bach, of the Russian Embassy, in Maryland. Later they will go to the north shore. Colonel Henry May has closed his house in K street and gone to Southampton to join Mrs. May and their daughters. The Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman have practically closed their house here for the summer and are at their home in Utica. Nearly all of the Cabinet members will return to Washington the first of the week, and will remain in town as long as the President is kept here. The Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson are the only Cabinet people now in town. Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. A. E. Watson will occupy the home of Rear Admiral and Mrs. E. W. Watson, in 21st street, for the rest of the summer. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Watson have gone to Allenhurst, N. J., for the season. Brigadier General Theodore A. Bingham and Mrs. Bingham have closed their Washington house and are spending the summer at Narragansett Pier.

## NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Each year seems to increase the number of well known men who find it necessary to spend at any rate a portion of the week in town during the summer, while women, with that restlessness which characterizes so many of them, are continually finding pretexts for running into the city for a day or two from their hot weather refuges at seashore or mountain to do some shopping, attend to business, or get an entertaining, and incidentally to get a breath of New York atmosphere which, no matter how heated, is as stimulating as a draught of wine. That is why one sees so many familiar faces at the fashionable restaurants, at the various shows and on the avenue. Of course, a general exodus takes place Thursday and Friday evenings, since nobody who can possibly afford to do so, other than the few who are spending the week-end otherwise than in the country.

This craving for rural week-ends accounts for the constantly growing number of country clubs, especially within motoring distance of Fifth avenue, as seemingly such a place affords a more festive in process of making. Friday, Saturday and Sunday are to make. One of the newest is the Glen Head Country Club, at Glen Head, Long Island, which opened a week ago with a membership of 500, including J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Clarence Mackay, Ralph Pulitzer and Reginald Vanderbilt. Another club, though more remote from New York, the St. Regis River Golf Club, has just been opened in the Adirondacks, a fact seeming to indicate that the motor and sailboat racing which has hitherto constituted the chief pastime on the mountain lakes. Among the members are Frederick W. Vanderbilt, the American Ambassador to England and his son, Ogden M. Reid; William G. Rockefeller, Anson Phelps Stokes, J. Inaale Blair, Henry L. Hotchkiss and W. W. McAlpin.

Off the Long Island shores and the New England coast yachting is more in favor than ever this summer, and every afternoon the Sound is dotted in all directions with sails or cut with the trails of swift steam craft. The programme of yacht races for the next six weeks is crowded one, the annual long distance cruise of the New York Yacht Club in the first week of August. Its social importance is enhanced by the fact that it causes some hundreds of well known men to disappear for a fortnight from their accustomed haunts, leaving the various resorts like Adam's Edens.

Among those sailing yesterday for Europe were the Marquis Cusani Confalonieri, the Italian Ambassador, with his wife and their daughter, Donna Beatrice. It is unlikely they will return to this country, where they have made so many friends, as the marquis is slated for a European embassy, probably that at Vienna, in connection with the impending changes in the diplomatic service of Italy. Hery C. Ide, American Minister to Spain; Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. de Forest and Justice and Mrs. James W. Gerard also sailed.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Julia A. Dick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Dick, to William Kingsland Macy, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Macy. Miss Dick, who made her debut two years ago, is a sister of Mrs. Horace A. Havemeyer and of William K. and Adolph M. Dick. Mr. and Mrs. Dick are spending the summer at their place at Tappan, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Warren Goddard are at their country place, at East River, Conn., for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings are booked to sail for Europe on Wednesday. They are now at their country place, at Fairfield, Conn. Mr. Eugene F. Hoyt will sail for Europe on Saturday, to spend the summer abroad. Mrs. Edward T. H. Talmage, who spent the early part of the week at the Hotel Gotham, has returned to her country place at Bernardsville, N. J.

Dr. and Mrs. Malcolm McBurney are spending their honeymoon at Hot Springs, South Orange, N. J., July 4, 1912.